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Several nomenclatural notes on Palaearctic Cerambycidae (Coleoptera)

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, longicorn beetles, taxonomy, new synonyms, new meaning, Russia.
Abstract. Three new synonyms have been proposed: *Purpuricenus wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 = *Purpuricenus anatolicus* Vartanis, 2026, **syn. nov.**, *Rhaphuma gracilipes* (Faldermann, 1835) = *Rhaphuma xenisca* (Bates, 1884), **syn. nov.**; *Xylotrechus arvicola* var. *inbasalis* Pic, 1911 ("Saratov") = *X. arvicola planarius* Danilevsky, 2016 (type locality: Mesyagutovo, 55°32′N, 58°15′E), **syn. nov.** Two pairs of erroneous synonyms have been corrected: *Clytus decolor* Thyeme, 1881 was wrongly published as a synonym of *Xylotrechus* (s. str.) *hircus* (Gebler, 1825) by Danilevsky & Smetana (2010); *Clytus angusticollis* Mulsant, 1851 is not a synonym of *Rhaphuma gracilipes* (Faldermann, 1835), as it was published by Sama & Löbl (2010: 168). *Xylotrechus clarinus* (Bates, 1884) is downgraded to subspecies rank: *X. ibex clarinus* (Bates, 1884), **sensu nov.** Correct distinguishing characters are proposed for easy distinction of *X. pantherinus* (Savenius, 1825) from *X. adspersus* (Gebler, 1830).

Introduction

Ten notes on taxonomy and zoogeography are proposed on the bases of Cerambycidae collection of A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution Russian Academy of Sciences arranged by the author.

Materials and methods

Acronyms used for collections:
IPEE - A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow); M.L. Danilevsky is responsible for the collection;
ML - collection of M.A. Lazarev (Mocow, Russia);

SM - collection of S.V. Murzin (Mocow, Russia);
RA - collection of R. Ambrus (Praha, Czech Republic).

Results

1. *Purpuricenus anatolicus* Vartanis, 2026 (type locality: Turkey Nemrut Dagi) was described from inside the area of *P. wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 [Turquie] without exact delimitation of the type locality of *P. wachanrui*. According to a photo by R. Ambrus (personal message with 50 males and females, Fig. 1), a population of *P. wachanrui* from Nemrut Dagi is extremely variable in all important characters (as well as other populations of the species). For example, male antennae can be about as long as body or much longer. Each subspecies revision of the Anatolian *P. wachanrui* must be followed by detail analyses of many local populations and identification of the species type locality. So, up to now *Purpuricenus wachanrui* Levrat, 1858 = *Purpuricenus anatolicus* Vartanis, 2026, **syn. nov.**

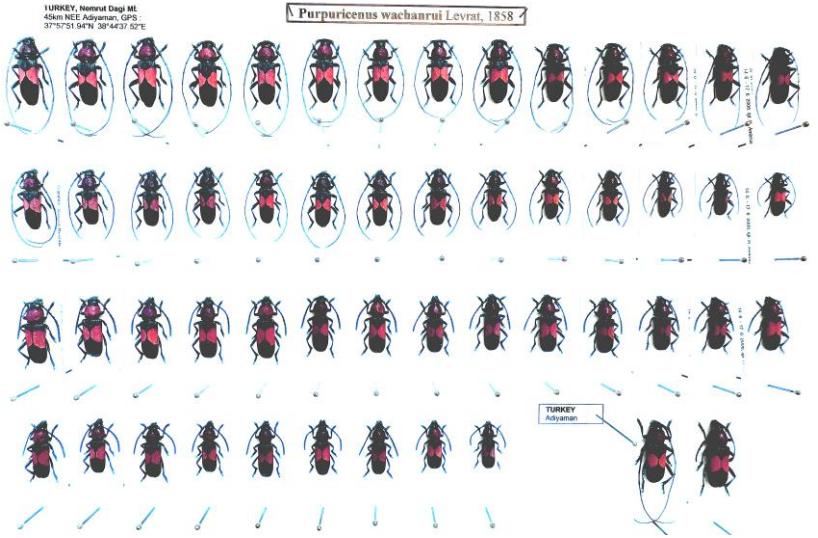
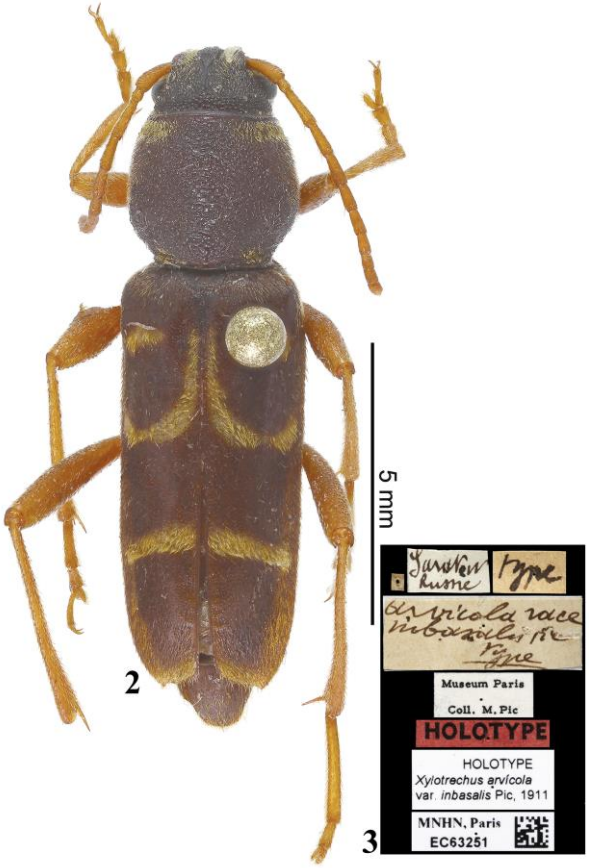


Fig. 1. *Purpuricenus wachanrui* Levrat, 1858: Turkey, Nemrut Dagi Mt., 45 km NEE Adiyaman, 37°57′51.94″N 38°44′37.52″E, 14.6.-17.6.2008, lgt. R. Ambrus (28 males, 23 females - RA); Turkey, Adiyaman, 8.VI.1996, Z. Švec lgt. (1 male, 1 female - RA) - photo by R. Ambrus.

2. The author of *Xylotrechus arvicola planarius* Danilevsky, 2016 did not notice that *X. a.* var. *inbasalis* Pic, 1911 (Figs 2-3) was described from "Saratov". But Saratov (a city in the south of European Russia) was included in the area of *X. a. planarius.* The photo from Paris Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle was kindly sent to me by G. Tawakilian. It shows complete similarity to the holotype of *X. a. planarius* Danilevsky, 2016, so *X. a.* var. *inbasalis* Pic, 1911 = *X. a. planarius* Danilevsky, 2016, **syn. nov.** The area of *X. a. inbasalis* Pic, 1911 occupies central and southern European Russia, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.



Figs 2-3. *Xylotrechus arvicola* var. *inbasalis* Pic, 1911 (holotype): 2. female, dorsal view; 3. labels of holototype.

3. According to Danilevsky & Smetana (2010), *Xylotrechus* (s. str.) *cuneipennis* (Kraatz, 1879) = *Clytus. decolor* Thyeme, 1881, as well as *Xylotrechus* (s. str.) *hircus* (Gebler, 1825) = *Clytus. decolor* Thyeme, 1881. The mistake was based on Aurivillius (1912) and Winkler (1929), who accepted *X. hircus* and *X. cineipennis* as synonyms. Plavilstshikov (1940: 360) has already drawn attention to that. The misapprehension was mechanically repeated by Danilevky (2020). According to the original description of *Clytus decolor* Thyeme, 1881: "Halsschild durch zwei durch kurze Härchen gebildete, nicht ganz von der Basis anfangende, zur Mitte reichende, vorn kaum merklich convergirende weisse Längsstriche ausgezeichnet, die bei abgeriebenen Exemplaren fehlen." - the most characteristic feature of *Xylotrechus hircus*, but never in *X. cuneipennis*, so, *X.* (s. str.) *hircus* (Gebler, 1825) = *Clytus decolor* Thyeme, 1881.

4. Traditional indications of a longitudinal prothorax (Plavil'shchikov, 1940; Gressitt, 1951; Cherepanov, 1982; 1996) of *Xylotrechus pantherinus* (Savenius, 1825) are true only for certain males. In fact prothorax in *X. pantherinus* is usually wider than long, similar to closely related *X. adspersus* (Gebler, 1830). *X. pantherinus* can be easily distinguished from *X. adspersus* by elytral design. *X. pantherinus* elytra are dark (black or brownish); a single spot in the anterior elytral third may very rarely be extended to the suture; the lateral spot in the middle of the elytra is considerably moved forward (very rarely the central pair of spots are fused forming a stripe); the transverse stripe in the posterior third of the elytra is very rarely divided into two spots; the apical spot is usually inconspicuous, but sometimes present and may be connected with the posterior transverse stripe along the suture and along the margin.
Material. 1 male, Russia, Siberia, Altay, Teletskoe Lake, Artybash, from *Salix*, 17.6.1981, E. Esenin leg. (IPEE); 1 male, Krasnodar Region, Ubinskoe, from *Salix*, 9.5.1976, M. Kravchenko leg. (IPEE); 1 female, Sverdlovsk, 1.7.1988, A.V. Rubchena leg. (IPEE); 1 female, ČSSR, Vyšhkov, 6.1981, J. Hála leg. (IPEE); 2 females, Russia, Orenburg Region, Novoiletsk, 18-21.6.2008, A. Shapovalov leg. (IPEE).

5. The publication by Sama (1994: 325): *Xylotrecus namaganensis* ssp. *bucharensis*, "stat. nov." was not correct. First, the subspecies rank was published before, and second, it was not true.

Clytus (*Xylotrechus*) *bucharensis* Semenov, 1893 was described from "Bucharia occidental: Tschardshuj ad fl. Amu-darja" (Chardzhou environs in Amu Darya valley in Turkmenistan) - now Turkmenabad environs. Then it was published as *Xylotrechus namaganensis* ssp. *bucharensis*, Pic, 1902 ("Bucharie"). The subspecies name was downgraded to *X. namaganensis* [wrong spelling of the species name] var. *bucharensis*, Aurivillius, 1912: 361 (Buchara). That status was generally accepted (Plavilstshikov, 1940; Gressitt, 1951; Kostin, 1973; Lobanov et al., 1982; or *Turanoclytus namanganensis*, Danilevsky & Smetana, 2010 (= *bucharensis* Semenov, 1893); Chen, Liu & Li, 2019 (as *namanganensis*); or *Xylotrechus* (*Turanoclytus*) *namanganensis*, Danilevsky, 2020 and many others). Sama (1994: 325) restored the name to subspecies rank as *X. namaganensis* ssp. *bucharensis*, Sama, 1994, "stat. nov." without reference to Pic (1902).

The original species description by Semenov (1893) was principally based on the comparison with "*Clytus namanganensis* Heyd." [wrong spelling of the species name] using such characters as: bigger size (16-17 mm) and whitish or yellowish design of thorax and elytra. That fact clearly indicates that type series by Semenov (1893) predominantly consisted of *Xylotrechus namaganensis* females compared with males. So, generally accepted synonyms *X. namaganesis* (Heyden, 1885) = *X. bucharensis* (Semenov, 1893) are correct. Smaller darker specimens (males) and bigger lighter specimen are well known along whole species area from Turkestan to Kyrgyzstan.

In fact, var. *bucharensis* with strong development of yellow pronotal and elytral pubescence is known in different parts of the species area, including Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan, but only in females (figs. 2, 5). Males of the species are always with small light spots (figs 1, 3), as well as certain females. Both variations can be observed in one population.

Material. 1 male, Central Tyan-Shan [now Kyrgyzstan], Chichkan river, 12.6.1914, I. Shchukin (SM); 1 male, 1 female, Kyrgyzstan, Frunze, 1.7.1943, K. Arnoldi (SM); 1 female, Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 8.5.1931, R. Romashov (SM); 1 male, Uzbekistan, Iskanders,

23.5.1943, K. Arnoldi (SM); 1 male, Uzbekistan, Chatkal Ridge, Kelimusk Say 2600 m, 5.7.1982, Blyummer (SM); 2 males, Turkmenistan, Karabekaul distr., Lambe, 13.5.1978, A. Kompantsev (SM); 1 male, Turkmenistan, Repetek, 6.1971, K. Ataev (SM); 1 male, Turkmenistan, Karakalpakia, Takh-Takupyr, 9.6.1988, E. Mimonov (SM); 5 males, 3 females, Kazakhstan, Karatau Mt., Shabakty River, 15 km W Zhanatas, 6.1987, S. Murzin (SM); 3 males, 1 female, Tadzhikistan, Kanaski-Balo, 100 km E Dushanbe, 1800 m, 6.7.1985, S. Sazonov (SM); 9 males, 6 females, Turkmenistan, Geok-Tepe distr., Babarab, Malus, Gleditsia, Ulmus, 19-30.4.1982, 25.4.-20.5.1983, 3-20.5.1984, collected by N. Krivosheina, E. Vaskov (IPEE); 1 female, Turkmenistan, Daynau, Populus, 9.4.1973, B. Mamaev (IPEE); 2 males, Tadzhikistan, Ramit, Populus, 7.6.1978, M. Danilevsky (IPEE).

6. According to Sama & Löbl (2010: 168), *Chlorophorus sartor* (O.F. Müller, 1766) = *Clytus angusticollis* Mulsant, 1851 ("la Gallicie"); as well as *Rhaphuma gracilipes* (Faldermann, 1835) = *Clytus angusticollis* Mulsant, 1851 [p. 178]. Second pair of synonyms was wrong. It was originally proposed by Blessig (1873) and then generally accepted (Plavilstshikov, 1940; Danilevsky, 2020: 247).

7. *Menesia yuasai* (Gressitt, 1935), described as *Praolia* from Honshu, was not mentioned for Japan by Kurihara (2007). It was published as a valid name by Kusama & Takakuwa (1984: 524) for Kyushu and Shikoku.

According to Tavakilian & Chevillotte (02 septembre 2025), *Saperda sulphurata* Gebler, 1825 = *Praolia yuasai* Gressitt, 1935. The name was published as valid by Hubweber, Löbl, Morati. & Rapuzzi (2010), in: Löbl & Smetana (2010). At last *Menesia yuasai* (Gressitt, 1935) was published as a synonym of *Menesia sulphurata* (Gebler, 1825) by Niisato, Ohbayashi N. & Yamasako, 2020 (the next Palaearctic Catalogue).

8. "*Obrium kaszabi* Hayashi, 1983" was published as a valid name by Hwang (2015: 151). The description of the species by M. Hayashi was not ever published. According to Niisato & Oh (2016), a female with 5 labels is preserved in Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest: 1) "Holotypus 1983. *Obrium kaszabi* Hayaski [sic] (white

card with red margin)"; 2) "KOREA, Prov. Gang-von district On-dzong, Kum-gang san, near Hotel Go-song, 250 m"; 3) "No. 319. 5 August 1975 leg. J. Papp et A. Vojnits"; 4) "HOLOTYPE (red card)"; 5) "*Obrium kaszabi* Hayashi, sp. nov. (hand writing by M. Hayashi) Det. M. Hayashi, 1983". That specimen was also published by Jang et al. (2015: 172) as "*Obrium* sp.". At last it was described as *Obrium coreanum* Niisato & Oh, 2016 from North and South Korea (Oh, 2020: 23). The species is similar to *Obrium cantharinum* (Linnaeus, 1767), but can be easily distinguished by bicolored (partly black) legs and antennae.

9. *Xylotrechus clarinus* Bates, 1884: 231 ("Junsai") was described from southern Hokkaido and distributed in South-East Russia (Sakhalin, Kunashir, Shikotan, Iturup), Japan, Korea, North-East China (Tsherepanov, 1982: 41; 1996: 104. It was also recorded for mainland Russia by Fujita et al. (2023: 251; Pl. 177-317: 1-14) from Primorsky Region (Chuguevka District). The taxon is very close to *Xylotrechus ibex* (Gebler, 1825) distributed from Europe to Far East Asia. According to Cherepanov (1982: 41; 1996: 104), it differs from *X. ibex* by the shape of prothorax widened posteriorly behind middle. In fact such character may only be observed in some Japanese specimens, but usually the lateral side of prothorax is gradually rounded just as in *X. ibex* (see Fujita et al., 2023: Pl. 177 - 317: 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12). According to Lin, Ge & Xiao (2021: 209), *X. ibex* (Gebler, 1825) and *X. clarinus* Bates, 1884 "were mixed together easily, since their pubescent markings are the same"; "T. Niisato believed that true relation between *X. ibex* and *X. clarinus* is geographical races of the same species". So, *X. ibex clarinus* (Bates, 1884), **sensu nov**. must be accepted for island populations from Sakhalin, southern Kuriles and Japan.

10. *Rhaphuma gracilipes* (Faldermann, 1835) was described from Russian Altai and is distributed from Europe to Japan (Tsherepanov, 1982: 193; 1996: 193 - as *Chlorophorus*). Japanese authors published this species as *Rhaphuma xenisca* (Bates, 1884), which was described from Hokkaido and traditionally was not recorded for Russia (Kusama, Takakuwa, 1984: 335). The record of *Rhaphuma xenisca* for Russia (Primorsky Region: Chuguevka) was published by Fijita et al., (2023: 298; Pl. 207-365: 1-9) with numerous good photos of different Japanese

specimens. A huge series of Russian specimens (IPEE) is available at my disposal including one female from Kunashir (Tretyakovo, 17.7.1985, S. Saluk leg. - ML). In fact, no differences can be observed between Russian and Japanese specimens, so *Rhaphuma gracilipes* (Faldermann, 1835) = *Rhaphuma xenisca* (Bates, 1884), **syn. nov.** A single available female from Kunashir demonstrates the widest prothorax known to me in the species - just a little longer than wide.

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A revision of three species of *Litargus* Erichson, 1846 (Coleoptera: Mycetophagidae) from the Afrotropical Region

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Key words: Coleoptera, Mycetophagidae, taxonomy, new synonymy, new records, Afrotropical Region.
Abstract. The species *Litargus bellus* Grouvelle, 1914, *L. gigas* Grouvelle, 1914 and *L. ingens* Grouvelle, 1914 from Cameroon and Togo are revised. The species *Litargus gigas* Grouvelle, 1914 is newly synonymized with *L. bellus* Grouvelle, 1914 as a junior synonym. The species *Litargus bellus* Grouvelle, 1914 is newly recorded from Angola, D. R. Congo, Gabon and Zimbabwe, *Litargus ingens* Grouvelle, 1914 is newly recorded from Ivory Coast and Uganda.

Introduction

Grouvelle (1914) described three species of *Litargus* (sensu stricto): *L. bellus*, *L. gigas* and *L. ingens*. These species are found in Cameroon and Togo. According to the original descriptions, the three species can be distinguished by the arrangement of their elytral spots.

Following a study of the type specimens and additional materials examined, as well as an analysis of their morphological characteristics, the author has proposed a new synonym. New faunistic records have been added to the materials examined.

Material and Methods

The mentioned material are deposited in the following collections:
BMNH - British Museum Natural History, London, England (D. Telnov);
JHAC - Jiří Háva, Private Entomological Laboratory & Collection,

Únětice u Prahy, Czech Republic;
SDEI - Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institus, Müncheberg, Germany (V. Ferreira).

A lectotype and paralectotypes are designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature in the genus in accordance with Article 74.7.3. of the Code (ICZN 1999).

Results

Litargus bellus Grouvelle, 1914

Litargus bellus Grouvelle, 1914: 185.
Litargus gigas Grouvelle, 1914: 188, **syn. nov.**

Type material of *Litargus bellus* (Figs 1-3): Syntype (♂): Kamerun Conradt / coll. Kraatz / Grouvelle det. / Litargus bellus Grouv. Ty / SDEI Coleoptera # 304647.

Specimen of the presently designated species is provided with red, printed label with text as follows: SYNTYPE Litargus bellus Grouvelle, Jiří Háva design. 2026.

Type material *Litargus gigas* (Figs 4-6): Syntype (♀): Togo Conradt / coll. Kraatz / Grouvelle det. / Litargus gigas Grouv. Ty. / SDEI Coleoptera # 304651.

Specimen of the presently designated species is provided with red, printed label with text as follows: SYNTYPE Litargus gigas Grouvelle, Jiří Háva design. 2026.

Remarks. According to a study of the type specimens and morphological characteristics, the author has newly synonymised *Litargus gigas* Grouvelle, 1914 **syn. nov.**, as a junior synonym of *L. bellus* Grouvelle, 1914.

Litargus ingens Grouvelle, 1914

Litargus ingens Grouvelle, 1914: 183.

Type material of *Litargus ingens* (Figs 7-9): Syntype 1 (♀): Kamerun Conradt / coll. Kraatz / Grouvelle det. / Litargus ingens Grouv. Ty. / SDEI Coleoptera # 304652. Syntype 1 here designated as Paralectotype.

Syntype 2 (♀): Kamerun Conradt / coll. Kraatz / Grouvelle

det. / Litargus ingens Grouv. Ty. / SDEI Coleoptera # 304674. On the same pine as syntype 1. Syntype 2 here designated as Paralectotype.

Syntype 3 (♂): Kamerun Conradt / coll. Kraatz / Grouvelle det. / SDEI Coleoptera # 304653. Syntype 3 here designated as Lectotype.

Syntype 4 (♀): Togo / coll. Kraatz / Grouvelle det. / SDEI Coleoptera # 304654. Syntype 4 here designated as Paralectotype.

Specimens of the presently designated species are provided with red, printed label with text as follows: LECTOTYPE [or PARALECTOTYPE] Litargus ingens Grouvelle, Jiří Háva design. 2026.

Remarks. This species differs from *L. bellus* in terms of antennae and male genitalia structure. The size of the elytral colour patterns varies.

Additional material examined

***Litargus bellus* Grouvelle, 1914**

= *Litargus gigas* Grouvelle, 1914.

Material examined: Belgian Congo, 18 m. S. W of Elizabethville, 31.1. 1928, Dr. H. S. Evans / Pres. By Imp. Inst. Ent, Brit. Mus. 1932-1417, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (BMNH, JHAC) [as *gigas*]; Belgian Congo, Beni, Ituri forest, ix.1946, T.H.E. Jackson, B.M. 1946-354, 2 spec., J. Háva det., (BMNH) [as *gigas*]; Gabon franc. occ., Lac Zonanghé, Africa occidentalis, Ing. Lemarie legit, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (JHAC) [as *gigas*]; Gabon, Ogoué Ivindo, P.N., Ivindo-Station de Reserche d´Ipassa, 450 m, 0°30´43´´N 12°48´12´´E / 14-26.vi.2016, General collecting, Ruzzier E., Tasane T leg., Trip Ref: GA-001 (AHRT 19) / Litargus gigas E. Ruzzier det. 2016, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (BMNH); Cameroon, Mbalmayo F. Res., Tiger Survey, BM 1994-148 / Eboufek, 28.vii.1993, Malaise 1, 2 ♀♀, J. Háva det., (BMNH, JHAC) [as *gigas*]; Cameroon: Mbalmayo F. Res., Tiger Survey, BM 1994-148 / Ebogo, 23.vii.1993, Malaise 1., 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (BMNH) [as *gigas*]; [Zimbabwe], Mashonaland, Salisbury, G. A. K. Marshall, I.1901 / Brit. Mus. 1922-431 / Litargus gigas Grouw. Det. G. E. Bryant, 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (BMNH) [as *gigas*];

Angola central, Bié prov., Kuemba env., 23.xi.2012, T. Lackner lgt., 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, J. Háva det., (9 BMNH, 2 JHAC).
Distribution: Cameroon, Togo (Hetschko 1930, Háva 2022), new to Angola, DR Congo, Gabon and Zimbabwe.

Litargus ingens Grouvelle, 1914

Material examined: Gold Coast, BK 7, 17.i.47, G. H. Thompson, 2 ♀♀, J. Háva det., (BMNH, JHAC); Gold Coast, 6R16, 2.ii.47, G. H. Thompson", 1 spec., J. Háva det., (BMNH); Gold Coast, 14P70, 23.i.47, G. H. Thompson", 1 ♀, J. Háva det., (BMNH); Gold Coast, 2AP37, 20.i.47, G. H. Thompson", 2 spec., J. Háva det., (BMNH); Kamerun, W. Africa, 1921, 1 ♂, J. Háva det., (JHAC); Uganda, Ruwenzori Range, Semliki Forest, 2,850 ft., 22.viii.-3.ix.1952, D.S. Fletcher / Ruwenzori Exped., B.M. 1952-566, 1 spec., J. Háva det., (BMNH) [as *gigas*].
Distribution: Cameroon, Togo (Hetschko 1930, Háva 2022), new to Ivory Coast and Uganda.

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Figs 1-3. *Litargus bellus* Grouvelle, 1914 (syntype): 1. Habitus, dorsal aspect; 2. Antenna of male; 3. Male genitalia [destroyed, missing right paramere]. **Figs 4-6.** *Litargus gigas* Grouvelle, 1914 (syntype): 4. Habitus, dorsal aspect; (male specimen from "Belgian Congo"): 5. Antenna of male; 6. Male genitalia.

Figs 7-9. *Litargus ingens* Grouvelle, 1914 (syntypes): 7a-c. Habitus, dorsal aspect; 8. Antenna of male; 9. Male genitalia.

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New records of Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Mexico

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Acanthocinini, zoogeography, taxonomy, new distributional records.
Abstract. For the first time, five species from the tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845 are reported for Mexico: *Polymitoleiopus bicoloratus* (Gilmour, 1960), *P. bimaculatus* (Gilmour, 1960), *P. callizonus* (Bates, 1885), *P. ornatissimus* (Bates, 1885) and *Leptostylus fuligineus* Bates, 1885.

Introduction

Mexico is a remarkable country with a diverse natural resource base, the wealth of which is shaped by its geographic location between two oceans - the Pacific and Atlantic. Several natural zones can be found here: deserts and semi-deserts, temperate forests, and tropical rainforests (selvas). Mexico is the third-largest country in North America and straddles two climate zones - subtropical and tropical - which largely determines its high species diversity.

During our expedition to Mexico (2025), a large number of Cerambycidae were collected and studied. The primary method for collecting beetles was shaking branches showing signs of desiccation and inspecting fallen trees. Mowing of herbaceous plants was also used to a lesser extent. In this article, we present new data on the distribution of five species new to Mexico, belonging to the tribe Acanthocinini Blanchard, 1845.

Material and method

The species identification of the longicorn beetles was performed by the author. Photographs of the beetles were taken using an Olympus SZX7 stereomicroscope with an integrated Olympus SC180 camera. Olympus cellSens Entry 3.1 (Build 21199) software was used. Digital processing of the photographs was performed using Photorom. The studied material is stored in the author's collection.

Results

Polymitoleiopus bicoloratus (Gilmour, 1960) (Fig. 1)
Material examined. Mexico, Puebla St., Mexico-Puebla road 19°20'49.0"N, 98°36'41.7"W, 30.06.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (1 ex.).
Distribution: Currently, this species is known only from Guatemala.

Polymitoleiopus bimaculatus (Gilmour, 1960) (Fig. 2)
Material examined. Mexico, Mexico St., Raíces, 19°09'46.75"N, 99°48'26.26"W, 28.06.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (6 exx.).
Distribution. Currently, this species is known from Guatemala and Honduras.

Polymitoleiopus callizonus (Bates, 1885) (Fig. 3)
Material examined. Mexico, Guerrero St., Las Vigas, 16°47'06.43"N, 99°13'28.08"W, 06.07.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (2 exx.).
Distribution. Currently, this species is known from Guatemala and Honduras.

Polymitoleiopus ornatissimus (Bates, 1885) (Fig. 4)
Material examined. Mexico, Oaxaca St., San Andrés Zabache, 16°35'41.7"N, 96°50'0"W, 4.07.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (1 ex., Fig. 4); Mexico, Guerrero St., Las Vigas, 16°47'06.43"N, 99°13'28.08"W, 6.07.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (1 ex.); Mexico, Jalisco St., Lázaro Cárdenas, 19°19'30.5"N, 104°42'39.0"W, 9.07.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (2 exx.).
Distribution. Costa Rica and Panama.

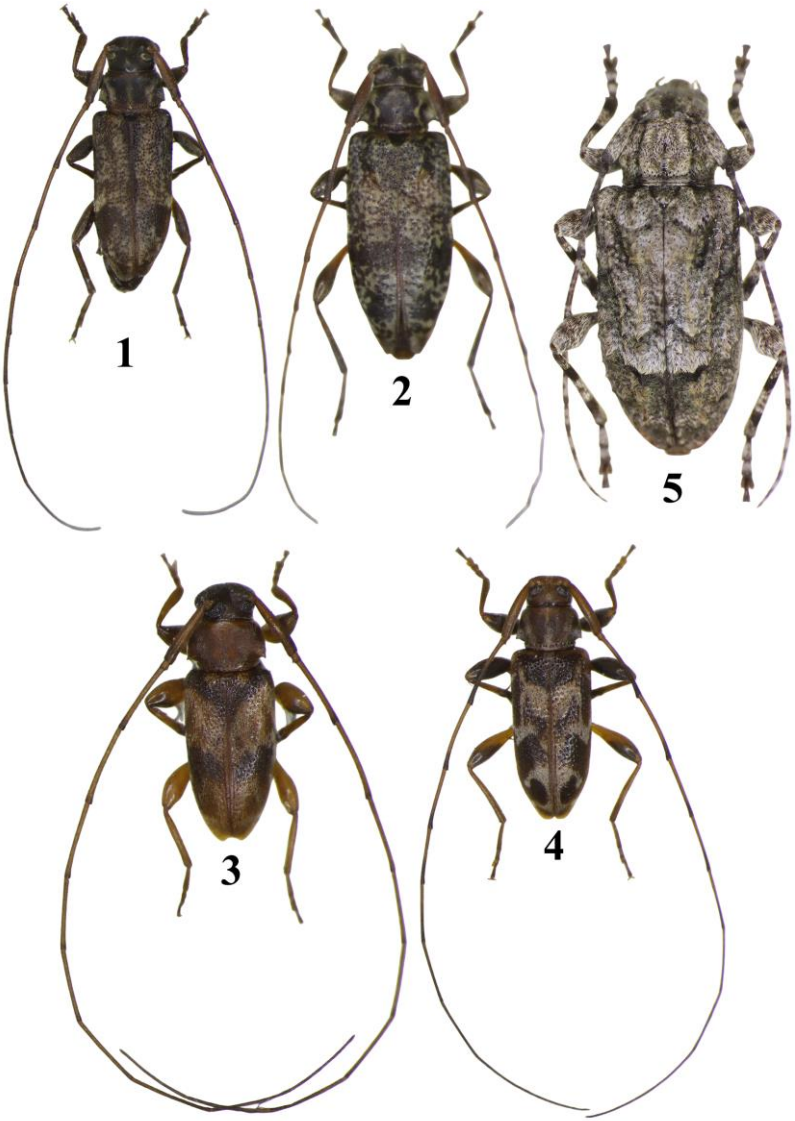

Fig. 1. *Polymitoleiopus bicoloratus* (Gilmour, 1960).
Fig. 2. *Polymitoleiopus bimaculatus* (Gilmour, 1960).
Fig. 3. *Polymitoleiopus callizonus* (Bates, 1885).
Fig. 4. *Polymitoleiopus ornatissimus* (Bates, 1885).
Fig. 5. *Leptostylus fuligineus* Bates, 1885.

Leptostylus fuligineus Bates, 1885 (Fig. 5)
Material examined. Mexico, Nuevo Leon St., Santiago city, 25°21'48.14"N, 100°11'35.84"W, 14-15.07.2025, leg. D.A. Kuleshov (5 exx., Fig. 5); Mexico, 10 km N Tecaltitlan (SW Paredones), 11.06.2019, leg. S.Y. Mukhanov (1 ex.).
Distribution. Currently, this species is known only from Guatemala.

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A new species of the genus *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Far East Russia

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, zoogeography, taxonomy, new species, Russia.
Abstract. *Rhaphuma kuznetsovi* Lazarev, **sp. nov.** similar to *Ch. sartor* (O.F. Müller, 1766) is described from near Sokolovka River (Chuguevka District, Primorsky Region).

Introduction

Rhaphuma diminuta (Bates, 1873) was a single species of the genus known before from Far East Russia. Now a small black *Rhaphuma* Pascoe, 1858 with narrow white elytral lines was collected near Chuguevka (Primorsky Region) in 1974 by V. Kuztetsov. It is described below as a new species.

Materials and methods

All photographs were taken with Canon PowerShot G10 digital camera equipped with Cannon Zoom lens 5X IS 6.1-30.5 mm F/2.8-4.5 and microscope AmScope SM745NTP. The illustrations were edited with Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and Helicon Focus 3.20.

Acronyms used for collections:
MD - collection of M.L. Danilevsky (Mocow, Russia);
ML - collection of M.A. Lazarev (Mocow, Russia).

Results

***Rhaphuma kuznetsovi* Lazarev, sp. nov.**

Figs 1-2

Type locality. Russia, Primorsky Region, Chuguevka District, Sokolovka River.

Description. Body black with poor pale recumbent pubescence; frons parallel sided with distinct erect setae; eyes round big, longer than genae, which about as wide as first antennal joint; antennae must surpass two first elytral thirds and central transvers white line (only 9 antennal joints of right antenna available); 3rd antennal joint longer than 4th and longer than 1st and 2nd combined; antennal articulations widely distant; prothorax a little longer than wide, strongly convex, regularly rounded laterally, widest near middle; with very small dense even, hardly visible puncturation, with poor recumbent pubescence, without erect setae; scutellum transvers with dense white recumbent pubescence; elytra parallel-sided, about 2.7 times longer than basal width, a little narrowed at middle; anterior transverse elytral stripes absent; all elytral white lines very narrow; central curved stripes do not reach considerably scutellum; postmedian lines strongly transverse, interrupted and widened at suture; apical elytral spot nearly indistinct, with very poor pale pubescence; elytral apices rounded; episterna narrow without white pubescence; legs dark-brown; abdomen with white pubescence along posterior sternite margins; body length: 7.4 mm, width (at humery): 1.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Rhaphuma diminuta* (Bates, 1873) was a single species of the genus known before from Far East Russia. It is easily differing from *Rhaphuma kuznetsovi* Lazarev, **sp. nov.** by the absence of posthumeral elytral line, and straight central elytral line.

The new species is very similar to *Ch. sartor* (O.F. Müller, 1766) (Figs 3-4) because of small size, slightly elongated prothorax, very small puncturation of pronotum, absence of transvers humeral line. But in *Ch. sartor* (O.F. Müller, 1766) body more elongated, anterior central elytral lines strongly protruding anteriorly, reach scutellum; postmedian lines strongly oblique;

elytral apices angulated.

Rhaphuma Pascoe, 1858 differs from *Chlorophorus* Chevrolat, 1863 by narrow body and long legs (Kusama & Takakuwa, 1984; Krivolutzkaja G.O. & Lobanov A.L. (Tsherepanov A.I.), 1996).

Material. Holotype, male, Russia, Primorsky Region, Chuguevka District, Sokolovka River, 15.7.1974, V. Kuznetsov leg. - ML.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to a great Russian entomologist from Far East Russian, a big specialist on Coccinellidae Viktor Nikolaevich Kuznetsov (13.10.1944 - 7.12.2006), who collected the holotype of the new species.

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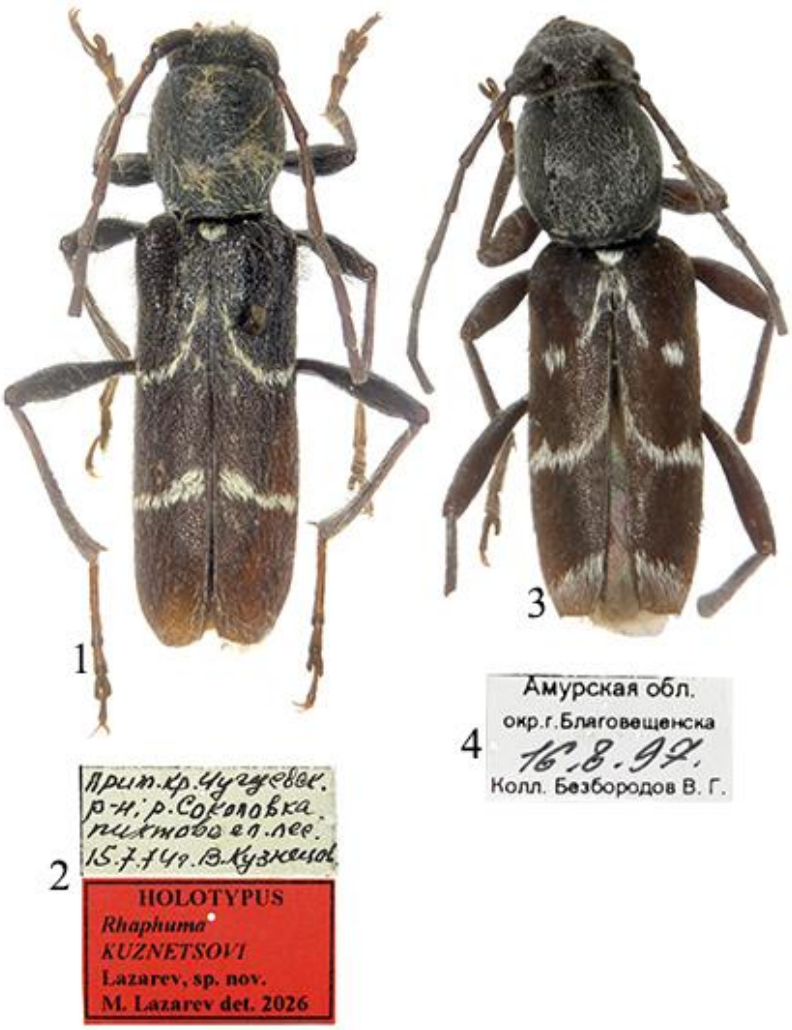

Figs 1-2. *Rhaphuma kuznetsovi* Lazarev, **sp. nov.** (holotype): 1. male, dorsal view; 2. labels of holotype.

Figs 3-4. *Chlorophorus sartor* (O.F. Müller, 1766): 3. male, Russia, Amur Region, Blagveshchensk environs, 16.8.1997, V.G. Bezborodov leg. (MD); 4. labels of male.

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